

# For the Theatergoers

## AT THE ACADEMY THIS WEEK.

Monday afternoon and Night—Dandy Dixie Minstrels.

Wednesday afternoon and Night—"The Cat and the Fiddle."

Thursday Night—Miss Grace George in "A Woman's Way."

### Dandy Dixie Minstrels.

The first attraction at the Academy of Music this week will be the Dandy Dixie Minstrels, said to be one of the best aggregations of negro performers on the road. The minstrels will be here tomorrow afternoon.

Billy Kersanda, for many years known as one of the best comedians of his race, heads the show, and in addition to the usual minstrel first part, it is said that there are a number of clever vaudeville sketches.

Matinee and night performances will be given and for both the management has reserved the entire hall only for colored patrons.

### "The Cat and the Fiddle"

"The Cat and the Fiddle" will be at the Academy next Wednesday afternoon and night. About this attraction, the Birmingham, Ala., News, of December 29, said in part: "Hey, diddle diddle, 'The Cat and the Fiddle'."

The cow jumped over the moon. The little dog laughed to see such sport.

And the dish ran away with the spoon.

"Taking this nursery rhyme as a

and pantomime a success. In other words, the possibilities of the theme have not been overlooked from any viewpoint.

"Throughout the action of the play, in which there were marvelous stage settings, illusions and transformations, there were song specialties by the principals and the chorus. All told, there were fifteen song numbers, cleverly sung and enhanced by the chorus."

### "A Woman's Way."

"A Woman's Way," the new play in which Miss Grace George comes to the Academy of Music next Thursday Night, February 1, is a three-act comedy of New York society life written by Thompson Buchanan, a young newspaper man.

The play tells the story of a rich young society woman who loves, fights and wins back her husband after they have drifted apart because of too much money and too few cares. He imagines that he has fallen in love with another woman—a rich and fascinating Southern widow. Automotically together they had met with an accident, and the papers, at the opening of the play, are full of the scandal concerning the young millionaire and his fair companion. Her name is unknown.

Everyone, including the families of the young wife and the husband, expects a divorce. The husband himself expects it because he does not believe that his wife, Marion Stanton



Scene from "A Woman's Way."

theme on which to base the plot of a musical extravaganza, the authors succeeded in putting together the altogether pleasing production of "The Cat and the Fiddle," which was presented at the Jefferson theatre last night and which will be presented again this afternoon and to night. The mere fact that the theme is taken from the nursery rhyme makes the production at once interesting. Once memorized the "Cat and Fiddle" story" is never forgotten and it is not likely that the children and the older people will forget the mammoth production now running at the Jefferson.

"The Cat and the Fiddle" is shown in three acts and nineteen gorgeous scenes and the audience is constantly wondering what will be shown next. There is a constant changing of scenery and costumes and with nearly every scene there is a song of some sort. The lyrics were written by Carleton Lee Colby who has enhanced the old wonder story with the sweetest kind of music, while Harry J. Butler is responsible for the beautiful scenic environment. The famous story, sweet music and magnificent scenery are augmented by a capable company of entrancing girls, grotesque characters and all the other equipments to make an extravaganza

(Miss George) will continue in the house after such a scandal. Marion, however, is not the conventional, ordinary wife—she is a young woman of courage, independence and humor. She loves her husband and she believes that at heart he loves her. His entanglement with the rich widow she realizes is merely a passing infatuation born of loneliness.

When her parents come to take her away from the house of her husband, she boldly confronts all and announces her doctrine of common sense. She is not, she declares, the old conventional wronged wife—she is an independent thinking being—a woman of today—who will settle affairs that concern her in her own way. Therefore, to the amazement and consternation of her husband and his family, she invites Mrs. Blakemore, the other woman, to her house.

The second and third acts deal with what happens when Mrs. Blakemore arrives to meet not only Marion and her husband but all the members of the two families. The complications which ensue are rich with comedy that never degenerate into farce. In the end, as she expected, Marion completely reawakens the love of her husband and the curtain comes



The EIGHT SAILOR MAIDS with the CAT and the FIDDLE.

## Great Reduction in Foreign Commerce During Last Year

Now that it is definitely known that the imports of 1908 fell 207 million dollars below those of 1907 and that the exports of 1908 fell 170 million dollars below those of 1907, some details as to the articles in which this falling off occurs may be interesting.

### WOOD STILL THE FAVORITE.

Americans Stick to Old Style of House Building.

Great as the advance in fireproof construction has been during the last ten years there has been no leap in the use of lumber, and both architects and builders find themselves so dependent on wood today that they are compelled to admit that the forests of the country are likely to be the chief source of building material for many years to come.

The use of cement, terra cotta, brick and stone, with a framework of steel, will make it possible soon to do away with wood entirely. It is a remark often heard, and indeed, when one stands on lower Broadway and looks up at the towering skyscrapers, the statement seems to contain much truth. As a matter of fact, however, the popular idea that fire-proof materials will do away with the need of using lumber is a very erroneous one. All of the various fire-proof materials going into the approved construction of the more substantial buildings are used in greater quantities now than the world dreamed of a few years ago, yet the heavy demand for lumber continues.

That wood predominates is shown by the annual building records. Of the permits used for buildings erected last year, approximately 61 per cent were constructed of wood, and the remaining 39 per cent of fire-resisting material, according to a report issued by the Geological Survey on operations in forty-nine leading cities of the country. These figures are the more significant when it is realized that they only represent the building activities in the largest cities; they do not take into account the construction of dwellings, stores and other buildings in the thousands of small cities and towns scattered over and not included in the forty-nine cities on which the reckoning is made.

In towns and small cities wood is almost exclusively the building material and it is safe to say that if the statistics had included figures for all places of whatever size, the percentage of wooden construction would have been much greater. These figures, as a rule are only for the corporate limits, and the suburbs of these cities have each very large amounts to be added. The cost, also, is relatively higher in these cities than in towns nearer the base of the supply.

It was stated upon the highest authority last night that President Roosevelt has on hand sufficient raw material to keep the animals scrapping.

—Washington Post.

The figures above stated the falling off of 307 million dollars in imports and 170 millions in exports, relative to the foreign commerce of the calendar year 1908, and, while totals for the full year ending December 31 are not available, the details are only available for eleven months. The details for those eleven months, however, indicate approximately the principal articles in which the falling off occurs.

Taking up imports, the first class of articles in which the largest proportionate falling off occurs is diamonds and other precious stones, of which the value of the imports, speaking in round terms, in the eleven months ending November, 1908, was but 12 million dollars against 32 millions in the same months of 1907 and 39 millions in the same months of 1906. In this case it will be noted the reduction is considerably more than one-half. In many cases the falling off has been from 20 to 40 per cent, but in no other important articles is the per cent of fall so great as that of diamonds and other precious stones. Cotton manufactures show a fall from 72 millions in the eleven months ending with November, 1907, to 50 millions in the corresponding months of 1908; one of the most important items of this class being leeks, edgings, and embroideries, in which the value fell from 37 millions in the eleven months of 1907 to 25 millions in the corresponding months of 1908.

Manufactures of fibers also show a marked fall from 61 millions to 41 millions, while unmanufactured fibers show a fall from 39 million dollars to 27 millions; copper ore shows a drop from 8 million dollars to 6 millions, and copper in pigs a fall from 37 millions to 20 millions dollars in question. Chemicals as a whole show also a material decline, the fall being from 81 million dollars in the eleven months of 1907 to 60 millions in the same months of 1908. Raw cotton drops from 29 million dollars in the eleven months ending with November, 1907, to 12 millions in the corresponding months of 1908, and hides and skins from 74 millions in the eleven months of 1907 to 52 millions in the same months of 1908. India rubber drops from 52 millions to 39 millions in value; silk unmanufactured, from 68 million dollars to 21 millions; manufactures of wood, including lumber, from 45 millions to 36 millions; wood from 38 million dollars to 26 millions, and manufactures of wood from 22 million dollars value to 14 millions. Iron and steel manufactures show a drop of nearly one-half, the value of iron and steel imports in the eleven months ending with November, 1907, being, in round terms, 37 million dollars, while the value imported in the eleven months of 1908 was but 18 million dollars.

In foodstuffs, imported the fall is by no means as great as in finished manufactures or manufacturers' material. Foodstuffs, as a whole, show but a slight decline, from 286 million dollars to 269 million dollars. Crude materials for use in manufacturing, however, show a large decline from 436 millions to 319 millions, manufactures for further use in manufacturing, a decline from 249 millions in the eleven months of 1907 to 159 millions in the corresponding months of 1908, while finished manufactures ready for consumption show a fall from 350 million dollars to 249 millions.

On the export side the loss of 170 millions is also widely distributed. Even manufactures show for the calendar year 1908 a falling off as compared with 1907, the value of finished manufactures exported in the eleven months ending November, 1908, being but 410 millions dollars against 461 millions in the same months of the preceding year, while exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing aggregate but 215 million dollars in the eleven months of 1908 against 244 millions in months of 1907. Crude material for use in manufacturing show a drop of 32 millions during the eleven months under review.

Among the articles which show a marked decline in domestic exports in 1908 are iron and steel, of which the total exports in the eleven months ending with November, 1908, were but 139 millions, against 182 millions in the same months of the preceding year; meat and dairy products, 164 millions, against 184 millions; wood and manufactures thereof, 66 million dollars in the eleven months of 1908, against 80 millions in the corresponding months of 1907. Even breadstuffs, as a whole, show a decline in value exported, the total for the eleven months ending with November, 1908, being 179 million dollars, against 187 millions in the corresponding months of the preceding year; though wheat alone shows an increase of about 18 million dollars in the same time, while corn shows a decline of about 23 million dollars in value.

## SOME BEVERAGES PECULIAR TO HAWAII

The Hawaiian knew nothing of alcoholic liquor prior to the discovery of the Islands by Capt. Cook in 1778. Soon after this time the group became the winter rendezvous of large numbers of whaling vessels, and liquors of various kind soon came to be a much prized medium of trade with the natives. As upon all primitive peoples alcohol has had an especially baneful influence on the Hawaiians and the American missionaries who arrived early in the nineteenth century, have been fighting the traffic with varying success ever since.

While the Hawaiians knew nothing of distilling or brewing, they have had for centuries a plant known as Awa, which has narcotic properties, and when used habitually seriously affects the eye sight and causes other constitutional troubles. As generally used, an infusion from the root is prepared, though the roots are



Chas. A. Sellen, in "The Cat and the Fiddle."

sometimes chewed. The old method of preparing the drink was to chew or otherwise macerate the awa after which water was added, and the liquid thus formed, finally strained off. The drug is still used by the natives, and the Territorial government licenses its sale by a tax of from \$50 to \$500 per year on dealers, according to the size of the community. Honolulu paying the last named figure. Within the past year or two many tons of the awa root have been shipped to New York, where it is understood that the bulk of it is used in the manufacture of a well known proprietary medicine.

Besides the early introduction of foreign liquors by the whites, it was not long until the natives had been taught to distill a very potent beverage from starch and saccharine roots of various indigenous plants of which the Ti was the favorite. The liquor produced with the crudest kind of ap-

paratus was often almost pure alcohol, and went by the name of okole-hao. To this day okolehao is still made to some extent, and Uncle Sam's revenue officers are playing hide and seek with "moonshiners" in Hawaii much as they are in the mountains of West Virginia, Kentucky, or Tennessee. Most of what traffic of this kind still remains is now in the hands of Japanese or Koreans.

The native Hawaiians also make to some extent a fermented beverage known as "swipes," from a mixture of potatoes, barley, wheat, bran or almost anything that possesses the necessary starch to be converted into alcohol. A kind of beer is produced in this way, but the revenue officers have pretty well broken up this business, as the native Hawaiian is not a very successful violator of the law.

In their influence on certain menaces of the Hawaiian regime, the missionaries at different periods succeeded in practically abolishing alcohol from the Islands, but at other times, when other influences were in control of the king, the whole people would at times surrender themselves to the wildest drunken orgies.

Alcohol has doubtless had its full share of responsibility with other influences in the steady and rapid decrease in numbers of the Hawaiian race. Tuberculosis and other diseases which have come with civilization, are levying a heavy toll, and at the present rate of decrease, the race is likely to become extinct within another half century.

## UNKNOWN STEAMER REPORTED FOUNDERED

No Tidings as to Fate of Crew—Norfolk Wireless Station Skeptical of Report.

(By Associated Press.) NORFOLK, VA., Jan. 30.—Helpless in the grasp of the severe gale, an unknown steamer foundered early this morning two miles off the Cape Lookout lightship and in a short time sank.

There were no evidences of life aboard and the whereabouts of the crew is unknown.

A life boat from the lightship went to the scene but could find nothing to indicate the name of the vessel.

The steamer was washed on the reef and sliding off when lifted by a heavy sea, sank stern first. No wreckage has come ashore.

The build and rigging indicated that she was of American build.

The revenue cutter Onondaga arrived on the scene this afternoon but has not as yet located the survivors if there were any, and are unable to get near enough to the sunken craft to identify her.

The wireless station of the government has been unable to secure any information of the wreck and doubt if the report is correct.

### Taft's Sister-in-Law Arrives.

(By Associated Press.) BUDAPEST, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Henry W. Taft, sister in law of President-elect Taft, accompanied by her daughter arrived here today from Constantinople.

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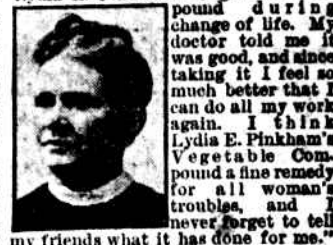
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Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



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